TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1872.

Americana Paday. Booth's Theatre Richer III. Bowery Theatre Wiches of New York, Fifth Avenue Theatre Article 47. Olympic Theatre - Humpty Dumpty.

St. James Theatre - McKvey's Hibernicen. Sam Sharpley's Minstrels 585 Hradway Tony Pastor's Opera House-City Life. Matines Theatre Comlque - Jim Crew Alive, Union Square Theatre - The Vokes Family. Wallack's Theatre Lando America Wood's Museum -Jactice. Matines

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Why Not Move Forward ?

Isn't it about time for the friends of Hon-ACE GREELEY to hold a ratification meeting in this city? What a throng would gather on that occasion, and what living enthusiasm would animate its masses!

Is it not about time for the work of organization to commence in every part of the country? There are thousands of true hearts in every county waiting to declare their adherence to the Liberal cause and its candidates; but until the proper organizations are set in motion they have no means of doing so.

Let the friends of Reform move forward and show that they are alive, and they will meet with a response among the people which will astonish not only their enemies, but themselves also,

Obsolete Reasoning.

The strongest arguments yet presented against the support of Horace Greeney by the Democracy are that twenty years ago he wrote against that party, and wrote strongly.

More recent facts of the same sort might yet ten years since Greeley wrote very majority of the people who were then arrayed on the side of that institution are now the earnest advocates of HORACE GREELEY's election as President.

The real questions are whether there is any vital principle set forth in the Cincinnati platform with which the Democrats who will vote next November are not in accord, and what or Heason Chaman's acceptance of that platform is sincere and earnest. It may do for fossils to go back a quarter of a century to ascertain whether a set of principles and a candidate are worthy of support; but the living men of this day are not of that sort.

A Poor Job of Whitewashing.

The most arduous and difficult work of the Administration majority in Congress appears to be that of whitewashing the illegal and corrupt transactions of public functionaries who are loyal to the interests of the ruling family. Occasionally a smallwithout influence, and in such cases the law is sometimes permitted to take its course, whereupon a great flourish is made by the Administration organs over the zeal of the Government in the detection and punishment of fraud. But if the offender is supposed to control influence which can be used to aid in the reflection of the President, the majority in Congres will hesitate at nothing to screen and pro tect him.

Sometimes, however, the zeal of the Administration partisans outruns their discretion, and their attempts to cover up and apologize for unjustifiable acts are so bungling and ineffectual that they can deceive nobody. A striking instance of such inartistic whitewashing is afforded in the report of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads in connection with Postmaster-General J. A. J. Chorpenning CRESWELL'S illegal contracts for mail service. Of course the majority of the committee justify Creswell in the course he pursued, and they add that his action was eminently wise and prudent. Unfortunately for CRESWELL, however, they go further, and give their reasons for arriving at such a conclusion, and in doing so expose the absurdity of their position.

In September, 1870, the Post Office Department issued proposals for contracts for carrying the mails in eleven Southern States, the contracts to begin on the 1st of July, 1871. The awards were made to the lowest bidders in due form, but when the time arrived for entering upon the service, it was found that upon one hundred and ninety-five of the most important and expensive routes the accepted bidders were men of straw, Mr. Creswell appears to have been surprised beyond measure at this-though the contractors and persons familiar with the business of mail lettings understood it perfectly-and hardly knew which way to turn. At least so one would think from his version of the matter. In this emergency he bethought himself of the great lawyer whom Grant had brought from Georgia to furnish legal misinformation to the Departments, the gifted AKERMAN; and of him he inquired concerning his duty. AKERMAN promptly responded that the Postmaster-General had no authority to accept the next lowest bid where the lowest bidder had failed to fulfil his contract, as had been the custom of the Department, but must advertise the route anew, and in the mean time he could make contracts for temporary service. This course Creswell pursued, and by it he was enabled to give contracts to whomsoever he pleased, at whatsoever prices he pleased, without regard to offers to do the same service by responsible parties for less pay. The majority of the committee say, in effect, that the Attorney-General is the law expositor and organ of the Government, and therefore the Postmaster-General, in following his advice, was justified in all he did. To those who know nothing of the business this may appear plausible to those who understand how contracts

will seem very flimsy. But accompanying the report of the majority of the committee is one expressing

are given out in Washington the excuse

WELL are so completely and effectually swept away that he has not left a shadow of an excuse for his profligate waste of the that the system of straw bids to which the to any serious extent until Creswell's appointment, since which it has become a systematized practice on all important land routes; that CRESWELL withheld all information in regard to this and other abuses until they were made public through the press; and that the practical result of the action of the Postmaster-General has been to destroy competition for contracts, and to substitute expensive temporary service for that which is regular and cheaper.

Worse than all, the minority report charges, and proves, that the Postmaster-General, instead of basing his action on the opinion of Attorney-General Aker-MAN, which is his prime defence, actually procured the quoted opinion sixteen days after the Post Office Department had determined upon and officially announced the course it subsequently pursued; and that in procuring this opinion, furnished to order after Creswell had provided for his favorites, the Postmaster-General asked AKERMAN's advice only in relation to the construction of an obsolete law of 1836, utterly ignoring the more recent law of 1845, under which it is admitted that awards ought to be made. Thus hundreds and bundreds of thousands of dollars have been taken from the public Treasury to benefit certain favorite contractors; fair and honest competition has been discouraged and driven away; and the sole excuse for this extravagant if not corrupt waste of money is found in an opinion regarding the construction of an obsolete law procured from Aker-MAN, which CRESWELL did not get until after he had officially announced that he should pursue a course which the majority pretend was only taken in consequence of the instructions received from the At-

torney-Ceneral. House Report No. 38, containing these revelations, would make an excellent campaign document. The more jobs of whitewashing like this are attempted by the friends of the Administration, the worse it will be for GRANT. The document containing both reports, that of the majority and also of the minority, should be circulated everywhere, in order to show from its own record how dishonest the Administration party in Congress has become.

Grant's Democratic Retainer.

DANIEL W. VOORHEES was appointed a member of the Robeson Investigahave been adduced. For instance, it is not ting Committee. The committee me on March 21. Mr. VOORHEES was not strongly against slavery; and yet the vast | present. On March 26 the committee held their second meeting. Mr. Voorhees was absent. On March 25 he had informed the committee that he would formally decline serving as a member in order to enable the Speaker to appoint a man in his place. He did not formally decline until March 28. over two weeks after his appointment. Meanwhile the committee had beki two meetings, and Secretary Robeson was making every effort to obtain from his accusers the names of the witnesses against him. Mr. Voorhees apparently did not wish to hurt Gen. GRANT's Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Voorhees was also appointed on the New Orleans Investigating Committee. He did not go to New Orleans. He declined to serve, saying that he had huportant business to attend to in Indiana. He has not been out of Washington a day since the beginning of the Robeson investigation. It would seem fry defaulter turns up, without friends and | that Mr. Voormees did not wish to hurt Gen. Grant's brother-in-law Casey.

Yesterday Mr. Voorhees read an extract from Grant's organ in Washington, and rose to a personal explanation in the House. He made a carefully prepared speech against Horace Gree-LEV. saying that he preferred GRANT to GREELEY for President. Mr. Voor-HEES's colleagues indignantly repudiated his sentiments, and ROBERT B. ROOSE-CELT declared that Mr. Voornees had recently had an interview with Gen. Grant. Mr. Voorhees answered that he had not crossed the threshold of the White House for three years. This as ferfion, it will be seen, does not meet Mr. ROOSEVELT'S charge. That VOORHEES'S colleagues did not regard it as a denial is shown by the fact that on the conclusion of Voorhees's speech several Democratic members shouted, "Now go to the White House and get your pay."

We learn from a trustworthy source that Mr. Voorners did have an interview with the President, and that on Saturday he entreated a newspaper reporter not to telegraph the fact to the people. The New York Democratic State Convention meets at Rochester to-morrow. It would not be out of place for the members of that Convention to declare that Voorhees may sell hinself, but that he cannot sell the Demperatic party.

VOORHEES distinctly declares that he will bolt the Democratic ticket if it is not framed in accordance with his views. The Democratic party can get along without VOORHEES, but it will be interesting to see how Voorhees will get along without the Democratic party.

The French Arms. The ill-tempered and poorly-executed attempt of the majority of the Senate Arms Committee to excuse the extraordinary enduet of our authorities in selling arms to the agents of the French Government while hostilities were pending between France and Germany, is a pitiful specimen of special pleading. The committee, in their efforts to shield the Administration, have disregared notorious facts, perverted the meaning of laws, and descended to downright misrepresentation. And their attacks on the Senators who moved the investigation are as malignant as their reasoning, founded on false premises, is weak

and inconclusive. The committee say that the sales were made according to the settled construction of the statute in the War Department, and that there is nothing in the conduct of the Secretary of War or his subordinates deerving censure in this respect. They say there was no violation of neutrality, and that persons were excluded from the opportunity to purchase who were suspected of being agents of France. And then they ay that the manner of sale was at the worst an irregularity. If the sales were nade according to law, in a manner unleserving of censure, to persons who could not be suspected of being agents of France, where was the irregularity? The majority

thin pretences urged in defence of CRES- plainly exposed. He shows that large expenditures were made in this business, the items of which have not been given. He shows that the acts of March 3, 1825, and public money. This minority report shows July 20, 1868, were both violated in the manner of the sales, and that the debates Postmaster-General refers never existed in Congress and the opinion of the Judge-Advocate-General prove that no such conistimution of the law of 1838-ne was adopted by the Secretary of War could be justified. He proves by reference to the testimony that the order of the Secretary prohibiting the sale of arms to a known agent or sub-agent of a belligerent was flagrantly and with open eyes violated by the Ordnance Bureau, with the sanction of the War Department; and he says that the order of the President suspending the sale of arms from Jan. 23, 1871, to April 23 was also violated. In short, he proves beyond doubt that the majority of the committee, in their attempt to screen the Administration, not only reason falsely but misrepresent the nature of the testimony taken in the investigation.

When the circumstances connected with the construction of the Arms Committee were made known, everybody supposed that they would endeavor to whitewash the arms business, no matter what the evidence might be. But it was hardly expected that they would undertake to deny facts which were notorious to the whole world. That they have done so shows the badness of the cause they have attempted to champion.

Is the Democratic Party Breaking in Two?

The Detroit Post has the following intelligence:

"There are unmistakable signs of a large split in the Democratic perty. A large part of its Northern wing will not swallow the GREEKEY-BROWN ticket under any conditions, while a large portion of its Southern wing will support the GREEKEY-BROWN ticket anyhou, let the National Convention do what it may. There is a rebellion of no small proportions in the Democratic camp; and it is one that cannot be compromised satisfactorily."

Of course this gives comfort to the partisans of Grantism; but it remains to be seen whether there is any considerable proportion of the Democracy who can be brought to prefer GRANT to HORACE GREE-LEY. If the number of such Democrats is very large, it is possible that they may succeed in reflecting GRANT; and in that case it would be difficult to dispute the opinion, so freely expressed by the advocates of personal government, that the Democracy are such a set of fools that they may be relied upon to cut their own throats every time.

President Grant spends the summer at Long Branch and enjoys the frivolities of shods recreation will be an occasional trip to Chap cold spring water. Those who are anxious to ce him at such times will be able to find him on his farm, as the Romans found CINCINNATUS.

The St. Louis Republican of the 8th inst. after a careful examination of the Democratic newspapers on its exchange list, in order to ascertain the manner in which they viewed the commanders, of the fincinnations, of the fincinnations, at rived at the following result: Of Democrati papers which favor a straight-out nomination the Democratic Convention there were eleven ; of those which spoke well of the ticket, but await the action of the Democratic Convention before committing themselves positively, there were twenty-five; and of those which unhest atingly commend the ticket to the support of the Democratic party there were sixty-fou nclude the most influential Democratic Journals mail parts of the country. Shows this list wa the first class as in favor of a Democratic non nation have greatly modified their views, while some of those in the second class have becom enthusiastic workers for GREELEY. The Repu an itself is the most influential and widely circulated Democratic paper in the Southwest, and is an ardent and effective supporter of the

The little eard transaction between AH IN and Mr. WILLIAM NYE, which has gained so nuch celebrity bwing to the graphic manner in which it has been described by BRET HART, may ossibly have been an actual occurrence lambling is a passion with the Chinese. For usands of years they have studied and pracised all manner of sinful games, and they are depts at the tricks by which gamesters circum ent the laws of chance. In the Chinese quar r of a town on the Pacific slope a couple of mort young men recently encuetored so Mongolians engaged in the Mellean game of draw poker. The boys asked if they could com into the game, and received a cordial welcom Presently the innocent-looking Chinamen bega This did not meet their views at all; so the happest tricks known to American gambiers he Celestials appeared to be entirely oblivious o the advantages they were taking, and permit ed them to bet on their sure thing to the exten of their funds, when, on a call, the American sharpers found that they were nowhere, and had the mortification of seeing their antagonists rake in their stakes with a most aggravating expression of artless indifference. The Chinamer had seen through their tricks at a glance, and beat them by methods yet unnaturalized in this country. As the outwitted visitors withdrew, one of the Chinamen with a smile of sweet sim plicity invited them to call again. Said John 'S'pose you next time like play more pokee, you come see me." But the invitation was not ac epted, and at the present time there are not to e found on the Pacific coast any more ardent opponents of Chinese emigration than the young nen who undertook to show poor John som new wrinkles in the popular American game which they supposed he did not understand.

The London Times, in speaking of the resentation of Miss NELLIE GRANT to Queer VICTORIA says the event is not so remarkabl s it would have been in the last generation 'for Royal personages now go freely on their travels." There must be great joy at the White ouse. Master FRED has been shouted over by he lazzaroni of Italy as "The Prince," and Miss Nellie has been called a royal personag in the London Times. Who cares for Cincinnati now?

The English law makers are having great rouble in arranging the details of a bill now ending in Parliament to establish voting by pallot. The amendments proposed to it are numerous, and a good portion of one night's ession was devoted to discussing the question whether violations of certain provisions of the law should be considered as felonies or only as nisdemeanors. One clause in the bill made i an offence punishable with three months' im prisonment for a voter to wilfully exhibit hi allot so as to show for whom he votes. An amendment was offered to substitute for the word "wilfully" the phrase, "with corrupt in tent." This amendment was stoutly resisted, Mr. GLADSTONE taking the position that the principal object of the ballot bill is to secure secret voting so that voters cannot be intimi dated, and that there can be no such thing as optional secret voting. In order to protect the voter it was intended that he should not be permitted to show his ballot; otherwise his en ployer, for example, might ask him to exhibit it, say too much or else much too little.

But Senator Stevenson, who refused to agree with the majority, has presented a report in which their false pretences are and consider his refusal to show it as an evi the views of the minority, in which the report in which their false pretences are both sides of the Atlantice

THE ALBANY LEGISLATURE

RUNNING FIRE IN THE ASSEMBLY AGAINST THE ENGLISH TIMES.

Mr. Alvord Describes it as a Common Sewer for the Worst of Filth-Mr. Husted Calls its Editor a Liar, a Scoundrel, and a Coward-Superintendent Miller Resigns. ALBANY, May 13.-It was rumored this afternoon that Mr. Alvord would, to-night, rise to a question of privilege on certain article published in the English Times of Sunday and to day. The Assembly Chamber was thronged in anticipation. For once rumor was right. soon as the House was called to order, Old Salt sent to the clerk's desk copies of the English Times of yesterday and to-day, and the articles he complained of were read by the clerk. Their substance was that Mr. Alvord had been bought up to defeat impeachment and the passage of Tilden's Over and Terminer bill over the veto o the Governor, with a promise of the nomination for the Governorship by the disaffected Republicans and Democrats. I have good reason for saying that this offer was made to Mr. Alvord by the Attorney-General, Mr. Ramsey, and others, if he would assist in passing certain bills which he was known to be opposed to over the veto of the Governor, but that he refused to take any course different from what his judgment and conscience dictated. After the articles had been read by the clerk, Mr. Alvord detailed his connection with the memorial of the liar Association and the prosecution of the New York Judges, in which he claimed to have been actuated solely by a desire to reform the judiciary of New York. The Judiciary Committee had also done him the honor to consult him from time to time, and he could testify that the members of the committee had performed their duty in that investigation. When it came to the selection of impeachment managers, he had been approached by numerous parties and urged to accept a place as one of the managers. He had refused the offer, and it was only after the most urgent sellcitation that he had consented to act. There was not, he said, one word of truth in the articles referred to, so far as he was concerned. He had never attempted to influence the vote of any person in the selection of managers.

ALVORD'S OPINION OF THE ENGLISH TIMES. ter the articles had been read by the clerk,

ALVORD'S OPINION OF THE ENGLISH TIMES. ALVORD'S OPINION OF THE ENGLISH TIMES. In speaking of the English Times, he characterized it as a common sewer for conveying the worst of flith, and beneath the notice of any honorable man. He denied that it was the exponent of the Republican party, and said that the result of its course would be to split the party asunder. He also referred to the alusions made in the extrement to Mr. D. B. Hill of Chemung, and said that the attempt to turnish that gentleman's character was of a piece with the attack upon himself. Such a sheet, he said, was only worthy of the contempt of all honest men. In references to the Times's allusion to his course on the Oyer and Terminer bill, he said he never attempted to influence any one's opinion on on the Oyer and Terminer bill, he said he never attempted to influence any one's opinion on that bill, but had always given his opinion freely when asked, and he thought he had good reason for the opinion that the bill was unconst.tutional. He said the allusion was a base lie. He had done his duty to his constituents in this Legislature as he had in former ones, and he did not propose to be swerved from doing that duty by the attacks of such a filthy and dishonorable sheet as the Times. As he sat down the House broke out with applause, which was promptly checked by the Speaker.

checked by the Speaker.

A LIAR, A SCOUNDREL AND A COWARD.

Mr. Husted also rose to question of privilege, and gave a history of how he became one of the managers. Speaking of the Times, he said he did not propose to bandy studied rhetoric with a blackguard. He charged that the author of these articles was a har, a scoundrel and a coward. A har, in that his statements were deliberate, malicious and unqualified falsehoods; a scoundrel, in that his interences and insinuations were intended to destroy by innuence at the character of men whom he dared not openly to attack; a coward, in that he dared not append his signature to the base slanders that he penned. Had he done this he (Husted) would never have risen here in his place to a motion of priviledge, but with use of the means that God and Nature qad placed in his power, he would have vindicated his right as a man and a member of this House. ser of this House.

Applause followed, which was again cheked off by the Speaker, with a direction to the officers of the House to bring the offenders to the bar of the Trouse II the affair Was again be

our of the flower it the after was again repeated.

VEDDER REPUDIATES THE TIMES.

Vedder of Catarangues said that to be spoken
of favorably by the Times was an insuit; its
praise was damaging to any honorable man. If
he had been the friend of the hellish men who
conducted the paper, he might have been spoke
favorably of by it, but he was not. He did not
believe in convicting a man before he was tried;
he would not give the secrets of Executive session to this paper, and that was the secret of its
opposition to him. He came here as an Administration man, but if this Administration
was supported by such a paper as this, if it was
in harmony with such a paper as this, then it

with such a paper as this the of political damnation.

Mr. Tilden then rose to a question of privilege. He had made no complaint against the managers, either here or clewhere. He had been anxious to have Mr. Alvord one of the managers, and had advised that he should be one, and he believed that he would do his duty in the matter. He (Tilden) did not desire to be one of the managers, but if he had been selected he should have served, because he would have been delinquent in his duty to the Bar Association had he refused. He was very glad that he had been honerably discharged from the duty, and felt that a burden had been ifted from his ad been honorably discharged from the duty nd felt that a burden had been lifted from hi

ars. Niles, Strahan, and the Speaker also to questions of privilege, and put themes on record against the English rimes. Ar appl was then made to get in a resolution mg Mr. Tilden as one of the managers, but led t failed.

The Rifle Range bill, notwithstanding Senator The Rifle Range bill, notwithstanding Senator in the Senate. It would have passed had not Senator Rowen changed his vote to the negative. Senator Madden reported from the committee hat Judge Prindle's case had been partially conducted, and that he had cherred a demorrer to

a and that he had entered a demorrer haraes. The Governor will call the Sentether at ten o'clock to-morrow, for the coffacting on the case. ition of Superintendent of the Insurance De-artment. This course stopped all further pro-ceedings on the part of the Legislature. The invertor to-right sent to the Senate the name of Smith M. Weel of Clinten as his successor, the Senate went into executive session but did not confirm the nomination.

After the adjournment this evening the Sen-stors held a caucus on the question of adjourn-ing sinc die. A strong push is being made to ad-ourn to-morrow night, in order to give mem-pers an opportunity to attend the State Conven-lion, but it is very doubtful if it will succeed.

THE COURT OF IMPEACIMENT ORGANIZED.

tion, but it is very doubtful if it will succeed.

THE COURT OF IMPEACHMENT ORGANIZED.

The Senate met at 4 P. M. in joint session with Chief Justice Church and Judges Folger, Rabello. Allen, and Peck of the Court of Appeals as a Court of Impeachment for the trial of George G. Parserd, Justice of the Supr. mcCourt, on the charge of mal and corrupt conduct as such Judge.

The following Senators answored to their names; Messrs, Adams, Allen, Baker, Benedict, Bowen, Cock, Foster, Graham, Harrower, Johnson, Lewis, Lord, Lowery, McGowan, Madden, Murphy, Palmery, Perry, Robertson, Tieman, Wagner, Weisman, Winslow, D. P. Wood, J. Wood, Woodlin.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate acting as

Wagner, Weisman, Winslow, D. P. Wood, J. Wood, Woodlin,
The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate acting as crier opened the Court. The reading of the articles of impeachment was dispensed with.
On motion of Mr. D. P. Wood the Chair appointed a Committee on Rules for the Government of the Court.
On motion of Senator J mes Wood a resolution was adopted requiring the attendance before the Court of Judge Barnard.
On motion of Senator Murphy the same form of process was adopted to procure the attendance of the accused that prevailed in the Mather Impeachment case.
On motion of Mr. Palmer the Court then adjourned until Wednesday, the 22d of May at 4 P. M.
The Senate then, after the Judges had retired, The Senate then, after the Judges had retired

proceeded to the transaction of legislative bu The Sixth Avenue Jeweller Likely to Re-

cover. Mr. Phelps, the Sixth avenue jeweller, who was shot in an encounter with burglars in his house last week, had more favorable symptoms yesterday. The ball has been traced through the lung, and it is believed to be imbedded in the shoulder, but beyond reach, from the report of the physicians, made last night, the family are encouraged to hope for his recovery. The search for the criminals is yet unsuccessful. Three ar-resis of suspicious characters were made yesterday— John McCullan, Twenther Freelnet, W. A. Stevenson, Third Precinct, and Michael Higgins, Fifth Precinct, but no charge of a specific nature has been made against either of them. week, had more favorable symptoms yesterday. The

The May number of the new monthly journa ntitled Fine Arts, and edited by Miss Laura Keene and Miss Emma Webb Nivert, is of as great excellence as the two that have preceded it.

These two ladies have done good service in times past

n the dramatic world, and seem to carry an equal talem nto the department of literature, to which they have urned their abilities. The present number is character ized by sound and interesting views on art and litera ture, and these are illustrated by engravings and photo graphs of more than ordinary merit. A cattle piece from Rockwood's camera, being a re

production of a delightful picture by James M. Hart, entitled "From Shifting Shade to Sunshine Pass," is the gem of this number.

THE LAW INSTITUTE ELECTION.

An Exciting Scene in the United States Court Building-An Attempt to Defent the Regular Ticket-All the Distinguished Counsellors Rallying to the Polls.

The Law Institute, whose library is in the United States Court building, has officers chosen from among the foremost lawyers of New York n the annual clation pesterday; the regular ticket was:

ticket was:

For President—Charles O'Conor. Vice Presidents—Charles Tracy, Henry A. Cram and Sauruel Blatchford, Treasurer—Edward H. Owen. Recording Secretary—Joseph S. Bosworth. Corresponding Secretary—Edward II. Owen. Recording Secretary—Joseph S. Bosworth. Corresponding Secretary—Edward II. Owen. Recording Secretary—Edward II. Owen. Librarian and Assistant Treasurer—Aaron S. Vandcopel. Library Committee Edward Trey, Lewis S. Thomas, Stephen P. Nash, Hooper C. Van Voorst, Edward Patterson, James C. Carter William Watson and Thomas M. North. Committee on Jurisprudence—William M. Evarts, Penjanin V. Abbott, Edwin W. Stougi ton, John E. Burrill, Charles F. Stone, Enoch L. Fancar and Edward Welmore. Committee on Censorship—Ernastus C. Benediet, Charles F. Southmayd, John McReon, John W. Edmonds, Benjamm T. Kissum, Henry D. Sedgwick, Everett P. Wheeler, Edwards Pierrepont and Montgomery H. Throop.

Early in the morning to the office of rearly

Early in the morning to the office of nearly every member of the Institute another ticket was sent. It was accompanied in each case by a note signed either by David Dudley Field or his son Dudley, requesting the recipient to vote for the ticket enclosed, instead of the regular ticket. The two had the very same candidates, and had them in the same order, with these exceptions: In place of Charles Tracy, ex-Judge Jones; of Henry A. Cram, Freeman J. Fithian; of Stephen P. Nash, Enoch L. Fancher; of James C. Carter, Pthan Allen; of Wm. M. Evarts. Theodore W. Dwight; of Charles F. Southmayd, Abr. R. Lawrence, Jr.

David Dudley Field made it a personal matter between himself and the gentlemen whom he addressed. He wanted them to vote for the substitutes, not because they are not his focs. His object was to beat the names crised, and he selected the biggest men available to array in opposition. He took a Dwight to lay against an Evarts. son Dudley, requesting the recipient to vote for

Shortly after his letter came a circular, unsigned, informing the recipents that "the Mess: s. Field" had pret ared a ticket counter to the regular one; and urging them to go to the ballot boxes and vote as they pleased, but vote at any hoves and vote as they pleased; but rate.

At previous elections in the Institute, hardly more than forty votes had ever been cast. Yesterday the number was 210. There was extraordinary excitement among the legal brotherhood. The counsellors of New York left their offices and their cases to cast their bidiots, and accompand their cases to cast their bidiots, and accompand their cases to cast their bidiots. and their cases to east their ballots, and accom-banied that act by very free expressions of their sentiments. The result was known at 430 P. M. entiments. The re-esterday. It was:

THE IRISH AGITATION.

Father Burke's Lectures on Daniel O'Con-nell A Graphic Story of the Life of u nell-A Grap Great Man.

Last night in the Academy of Music the Very Rev. Thomas Burke delivered a lecture on O'Connell," The house was crowded before were filled with elegantly attired ladies and genlemen. At 8 o'clock the Rev. Dr. Starrs appeared on the stage, preceding Father Burke, wh was followed by twenty-seven priests. All took

was followed by twenty-seven priests. All took chairs on the stage. Dr. Starrs was greeted with applause as he stepped to the front and introduced the lecturer.

Father Burke was dressed in the costume of a Dominican friar. A robe of white covered him from his neck to his feet, and was bound around his waist. Over this he wore a black robe, also reaching to his feet. It was open in front, displaying the white robe from his waist downward. A black cane engineed his best downward. A black cape cheircid his breast and shoulders, and from the neck of the outer carment hung a black hood lined with white, and used as a head covering. Father Burke was frequently interrupted by applause, which at times swelled into enthusiastic hurrahs. He said:

said:

The history of this age of ours tells of many men who have used their powers for the purpose of ensiaving their fellow men-of perpetuating injustice and persecution. But this age also had the grace to produce one most called the Liberator of his country. I need not mention his name. It is written on the history of his country as the liberator of his people and enshrined in all frish hearts.

The speaker then reviewed the state of Ireland at the close of the last century, remarking hat the movement of 82 was begun by Projectants of the movement of 182 was begun by Projectants of the north of Ireland. He gave in raphic language the story of O'Connell's first peech in the Corn Exchange, Dublin, the fight of the veto, and continued: a the veto, and continued:
When Wellington came into power he was sworn, a nothing for Irish Catholics. George the Fourth, it famous king, was at his back, but o'Connell had sarshalled the Irish people that Wellington was force say to his King; "I you don't emancipate the Irish people, unconditionally, we shall have a revolution of the results of th

there."

In 1828 the Catholic Association passed a decree that no man who accepted office from Wellington should be returned to Parliament. Vesey Fitzgerald of Clare accepted office under Wellington. He was a popular man, and when election day came he expanded for the value of the people. Then, like a thunderbolt, out came from O'Connell the word. "The going to stand for Clare," England and all the world was astonicated as the control of the clare, "England and all the world was astonicated as the clare." ished and confused. O'Connell went to Clare raised the standard of freedom, and was return ed by a sweeping majority.

raised the standard of freedom, and was returned by a sweeping majority.

While England was debating what should be done with Ireland the big, huge man walked into the House of Commons to take the oath. The Clerk put the book in his hands and recited an oath calling for the sacrifice of mass and of veneration for the saints as damnable idolatry. O'Conneli threw down the book. The Liberator said: "In the name of eight millions of people, in the name of history, truth, and of the God In Heaven, I reject that oath for it is a damnable one." [Applause.]

Father Burke reviewed the emancipation, the repeal agitation, drew a graphic picture of the famine in '64, and told how in January, 1847. O'Connell arose from his bed and tottered to London, where he depicted the deplorable condition of his countrymen, and with streaming eyes appealed for aid, which he was denied. He then started for Rome, and the Irish people for America. The speaker told of O'Connell's journey toward Rome, and his death of a broken heart in Genoa, and closed a striking peroration with a happy reference to free Ireland.

A Gala Day in Fleetwood Park. the track was in splendid condition. Between the heat commodore Vanderbilt dashed in with his celebrate cam, Mountain Boy and Mountain Maid. He exhibite partook of a splendid dinner. The following is ti

No. 1, Class 4—Sweepstakes, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in

harress,
F. W. Hurtt's b. g. Frank.
A. S. Odell's b. g. Flower Roy
G. W. Glaze's b. m. Dolly Varden.
E. Odell's b. g. Joe.
Time-308, 307, 5 B E. Odell's b. g. Joe

No. 2, Class 2 - Sweepstakes, mile he
barness.
W. Weeks's b. m. Belle Jones
U. Manee's m. Evzzy.
B. O'Rourk's g. g. Joe Hoxie.
A. S. Odell's b. g. Dandy
Time - 255, 244, 255, 245. , best S in 5, in Time 2.55, 2.54 s. 2.55, 2.54 s. No. 3, Class 3—Sweepstakes, mile heats, best 3 in 5, ir harness.
Eu. Odell's b. g. George M. Patchen. 1 3 1 1
P. Manee's bik. g. Ithaca. 3 1 8 1
A. S. Odell's bik. m. Teazer. 3.00 1 2 2 2 2
Time-3.00 258, 3.0014, 3.005.
No. 4, Class 1—Sweepstakes, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in Ed. Odell's b. g. Starlight...... John Murphy's b. m. Kate

The Commissioner of Jurors Imbroglio. In relation to the bill now before the Assem oly, giving to the Board of Aldermenthe power to ap-point a Commissioner of Jurors, instead of leaving that power where it now resides, with the Judges and Board of Supervisors, Mr. Taylor, the Commissioner, says that he has positive information that this is a scheine simply o get rid of him because he will not subserve the inter-ests of a ring of blackmathrs in excusing or relieving persons from jury duty to whom these persons have made false statements in relation to their power to ob-lant them such relief.

the Taile statements in relation to their joiser to ob-st them such relief.

e further says that Senator O'Brien and Gen. Frank spinola are using all their influence to get the new passed, and that he believes that they have already d upon a man to succeed him in case the bill passes.

Assembly and is signed by the Governor. He, how-er, says that the Governor thoroughly understands whole scheme, and will not in any event sign the bill.

Mr. Taylor has advertised for information respecting persons who have been connected, directly or indirectly with the work of blackmailing persons summoned a furors, and has already sent the papers in one case to the District Attorney, and will shortly send him official information in other cases, all of which cases it is in tended to prosecute forthwith

Bismarck's Birthday in New York. The birthday of Prince Bismarck was celebrated in this city a few days ago with great ceremon and hilarity. The Bismarck Bowling Club of New Yorl and marry. The bismarck bowing Club of New York, after its celebration, sent a cable despatch to the Prince tendering its best wishes for his future welfare and prosperity. Yesterday the President of the Club received from Bismarck a reply acknowledging the compliment, and expressing his proceeding precention of the kind words communicated from the transatlantic Germans, who still retained friendly sentiments for Fatherland. The reply was greeted with cheers and celebrated by the "Salamander" chorus.

A Sudden Death in the White Plains Jail. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, as a prisone n White Plains jail was pumping water he dropped lead. His name is not known. There are between seventy and eighty prisoners in the jail, and the Sherii seventy and eighty prisoners in the jail, and the Sherii is unable to identify the dead man beccuse he does not know what name he is registered under. He was know in prison as "Steamboat Bill." Coroner Smith held ar inquest, and from the testimony of Dr. Hodzson, the jury rendered a verdict of death from heart disease.

THE SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

How Private Soldiers are Treated in Washington - Every Hall in the City Closed against them-A Private Soldier's View of the Outrage.

To the Editor of The Sun. SIR: When the soldier delegates reached Washington city on Monday last, they found overy mail in the city closed against them, and no place open for their Convention. The Committee of Arrangements had been trying for weeks to procure a hall for the Convention, but were repulsed at every point. The Administraion organs in the city refused to publish any-

were repuised at every point. The Administration organs in the city refused to publish anything about it until after the Convention, when next morning the Grant Dynasty published in the Chronicle and Republican that the Convention was "a fizzle," and got off some comments at the expense of private soldiers, ridiculing and writing us down as "dogs.

But the Convention was not a "fizzle," as the Grant organs are pleased to call our Convention. It was a success, and they will find how much of a fizzle it was when the votes are counted in November. We were treated like a pack of hounds by the clacquer General's clique. Everybody in the Department was instructed to turn up his nose at us, because we were private soldiers. The private soldiers in the departments were forbidden to attend our meeting, on pain of dismissal. As one of them said, "these privates are only a pack of d—d fools not worth minding." The Convention came off at night, and as much as was public of our proceedings has been published; the rest is not yet disclosed. All day was spent hunting for a hall. None could be found till near yo'clock at night, when the Union League Hall was kindly tendered. Grant never looked at us. He sent us no word of friendly regard. We were glad to get away from the city. As things are, it is no place for private soldiers; and yet the walte-washed scoundrels ask our yotes.

PiuvATE DALZELL.

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 12, 1872.

GREAT FIRE IN WILLIAMSBURGH. Sixteen Tenements Burned-One Hundred and Thirty Families Homeless-Loss over \$60,000.

Yesterday afternoon sixteen frame tenenents in Bartlett street and Throop avenue, Williamsburgh, were burned. Over one hundred and thirty families were made houseless. The fire was first discovered in a smoke-house in the rear of 76 Bartlett street. Before the Fire Department arrived it had communicated to the bree-story frame house adjoining, and before the firemen had got to work the two buildings were in flames, while those in front began taking

the firemen had got to work the two buildings were in flames, while those in front began taking fire in different places.

Chief Smuth, eseing that he would be anable to cope with the fire, sent to Brooklyn for an extra force of firemen. The tenants in Throop avenue, unmindful of the warning of the police and firemen, did not begin the removal of their furniture until it was too late. The fire spread rapidly along the roofs of the adjoining houses. The intense heat prevented the free action of the men, as they were surrounded by a wail of flame. Capt. Mollen, with Sergis, Urich, Adami, and a force of men, rendered able assistance to the firemen.

Some of the tenants who had been unable to remove their effects after throwing them from the windows to the street, would, on thinking of some article, attempt to rush back in the burning building; and so excited did some of them become, that the police had to take them away by force. The streets were strewn with broken furniture. At different times it was reported that persons were in the buildings unable to research.

ported that persons were in the buildings unable to ceape. This tended to increase the excite ment.

to cape. This tended to increase the excitement.

In the house 76 Bartlett street it was known that there were five people sick with the smallpox. Search was toade for them, but Yortunatery they had been removed by their friends. The loss will amount to over \$60,000. Nos. 87 and 89 Troop avenue were owned by Mr. Stelter, No. 91 by Charles Hobley, No. 83 by Stollis. It was in Hobley's smoke-house that the fire originated), No. 95 by Mr. Hincklen, No. 85 by Mr. Peiffer, No. 97 by Mr. Kreams, No. 96 by J. Hister, No. 165 by Mr. Peiffer, No. 96 by Mr. Stetter, No. 96 by Mr. Frank, No. 98 by Mr. Stetter, No. 96 by Mr. Frank, No. 98 by Mr. Koepper, No. 80 by Mr. F. Gans. The loss on buildings is estimated at \$50,000; on stock in the stores, \$19,000; on furniture, \$11,000. The loss is covered by insurance.

A TWENTY-DOLLAR MURDER.

One of A. T. Stewart's Clerks the Victim-The Body Found in the East River. On Saturday last the body of an unsnown man in an advanced stage of decomposition was found floating in the East River near Pier 53, and was taken to the Morgue. On Sunday the body was identified by Mr. William Ward, of Jefferson street, Jersey City Heights, as that of his son, Peter Ward, a clerk in the arpet department of A. T. Stewart's store, orner of Broadway and Tenth street, who had been mosting since the mist day of Bearen last. The body was very much swollen and disfigured, but was identified in consequence of the deceased man having lost the first and second

ingers of the right hand, and also by the coat fingers of the right hand, and also by the coat and a memorandum book that was found in it. Ward left the store at 9½ o'clock on the night of March I, and with several of the employees visited a billiard saloon in Ninth street, near Broadway, where they remained about an hour. They all then went as far as Boadway and Bleecker street, where Ward bade the party good night, and started to take a car to cross over to Hoboken in the Carclay street boat. That was the last trace of him alive.

Ward had drawn \$20 on account that day, which, together with his boots, which were new, was gone when the body was found in the water. The relatives have no doubt but that he was waylaid and robbed and then thrown into the river. Ward was 22 years of age, and was married in August last.

Kentucky Snakes-State Pride up in Arms.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal,

THE NEW YORK SUN, which is seldem satisfied with things, objects to the proportions of a ratilesnake recently seen in Carter county, in this State, and described as reaching from one side of the road to the other, while its body was as big as an ordinary churn. THE SUN SHYS "that was a very badly proportioned snake," and that "it should have been a good deal thonger or else a good deal thinner." We should like to know who is running the snakes of this State, the State threself or the editor of THE NEW YORK SUN? When things come to such a base that New York arrocates to herself the right to dictate to Kentucky the size and shape of her serpents, it is high time for the trumpet to sound of arms and for the sword to leap from its scale-

WASHINGTON, May 13.—In the House to-day, Mr. Butler (Rep., Mass.), from the Judiciary Commitil persons who aided in the late rebellion except Se naval service of the Fritted Glates, and heads of departments and foreign Ministers of the United States.

Mr. Cox. (Dem., N. Y.) suggested that the bill was one of the results of Mr. Greeley's nomination at cincionati

cinnath.

Mr. Butler said that it was not, nor was it the result of Mr. Voorhees's speech. [Laughter.]

Mr. Eldridge (Dem., Wis.) remarked that it was the best and most liberal bill of the kind that ever passed the House.

The bill was passed by the requisite two-thirds yote and without division. and without division.

Mr. Butler also reported the bill removing political lisabilities from some twenty-five thousand persons by same, which was also passed.

Mr. Farnsworth (Rep., III.) asked to have passed the bill removing all political disabilities.

Mr. Perce (Rep., Mass.) objected.

Wilson G. Hunt Sning for His Daughter's Portrait. Mr. Wilson G. Hunt, well known as a merchant and as having run for the Mayorally once, was yester-lay called to t stify before Judge Curtis in the Superior ourt. He was the plaintiff against Charles F. Liver

more, and testified:
Years ago be had a picture painted by Henry Peters
Gr.y. It was a portrait of his adopted daughter Arabella. Its vatue exceeded in the subsequently site
married charles F. Livermore, and Subsequently site
wording begged permission to take the research of the
own home. Mr. Hunt compiled with her care of his
was with the understanding however, that he made
loan and not a gift. Arabella has died since, and Mr.
Hunt assed the return of her portrait; but her husband
was no kess attached to it than her father, and refused
to surrender it. The decision was reserved.

A Missing Bridegroom.

Julius Vogt, a wood carver, of Providence, R., left that city April 14 for New York, to be married to young lady in Stanton street. He did not make hi appearance, and nothing has since been heard of him He had \$20 and a small satchel containing ciothing. Application was yesterday made to inspector Dilas for aid to discover his whereabouts.

A Chicagoan Murdered in Wisconsin. CHICAGO, May 13. - Last night an old gentleman amed Mumford, of this city, who was visiting his sor named Mumford, of this city, who was visiting his son, a farmer, living two miles from Kenosha, Wis., was murdered in bed, his skull being crushed by some blunt instrument. A young German, lately employed on the farm, and who left saturday night, is supposed to be the murderer. A hundred dollars and a watch were taken.

Foreign Compliments for the Gift-Taker. LONDON, May 13 .- The London Standard, this morning, in an article on the approaching Presidenti contest in America, is quite severe in its deaunciati of President Grant, accusing him of nepotism, jobber and traproper use of the military in administration (vi) afairs;

Resisting the Nine-Hour Movement. HAMILTON, Ont., May 13.-Several large manu facturing establishments here have locked out their employees rather than yield to the nine-hour movement. There are about 1,000 hands locked out.

THE CASE AS IT STANDS.

MR. GLADSTONE'S EXPLANATION OF THE TREATY IMBROGLIO.

The Basis of Settlement an Interchange of Notes Setting Forth the Conditions Whereon Both Nations would Agree-The

Engite's true to hand or de-LONDON, May 13 .- In the House of Com. ions this evening Mr. Gladstone made his promised explanation of the negotiations regarding the indirect claims, and of the position taken by the Gove nment. The House was full and the galleries crowded. Mr. Gladstone on rising was greeted with cheers. He said in order to allow an opportunity for discussion on

the statements he was about to make, he would

bring a formal motion for the adjournment of

the House. THE FORBEARANCE PHOWN BY PARLIAMENT. After alluding in terms of praise to the for-bearance shown by Parliament during the controversy, he said he would commence his narrative of its progress with the 18th of January, when it first became known to him that the claims for indirect damages had been presented at Geneva in the American case. Her Majesty's Government protested on the 3d of February that the indirect claims were not within the scope of the Treaty of Washington, nor within the intention of either party to the treaty. Secretary Fish replied in April that he thought the Geneva Board ought to decide the entire ques-tion. The tone of Mr. Fish's despatch was most courteous. In the mean time a communication was received from Mr. Schenck, the American Minister, suggesting another course, which would be acceptable to England and America. This was an interchange of notes, setting forth the views, terms, and conditions whereon both

would agree to proceed to arbitration. THE ENGLISH DRAFT. "We accepted this suggestion," continued Mr. Gladstone, "and carried on the correspondence altogether by telegraph. On Wednesday, the 8th inst., President Grant submitted a proposition to the United States Senate. On Thursday we ascertained that the proposition was not precisely as we understood it should be, because of the brevity of the cable dispatch on which it was based. On Friday a draft covering the etter of our views was forwarded to Minister chenck, and, although lengthy, was immediates ly telegraphed by him to Washington. On Sat-urday Mr. Schenck informed Lord Granville that the President had accepted and the Schate entercained that draft."

THE ENGLISH POSITION SUSTAINED.

Mr. Gladstone thought this fact was almost equivalent to a ratification. He begged the further forbearance of the House now that the question was approaching a satisfactory issue—inomorable alike to both nations. If successful in this negotiation Her Majesty's Government had a right to exact praise for settling a momentous question. The last proposal on the part of Great Britain sustained the position taken by the Government in the Queen's speech at the beginning of the present session. Mr. Gladstone, in conclusion, said he thought he wag not too sanguine in predicting that the negotiations would result in a settlement which would redound to the credit of both parties.

As Mr. Gladstone took his seat there was loud and repeated cheering from all parts of the house.

Mr. Distach followed with thanks to the Present followed with thanks to the Present entering the state of the present contents. THE ENGLISH POSITION SUSTAINED.

Mr. Disrach followed with thanks to the Pre-Mr. Disrach followed with thanks to the Pre-mier for his statement. He should not seek to embarrass the Government. Whatever differ-ences existed on other subjects, all parties were united in the desire for a peaceful and honora-ble settlement. EARL GRANVILLE'S STATEMENT.

EARL GRANVILLE'S STATEMENT.

In the House of Lords Earl Granville made a statement similar to that of Mr. Gladstone.

Earl Russeil again postponed his motion for an address to the Crown to withdraw from arbitration. He hoped the question was no longer one between the honor of the Crown and the redicetion of President Grant.

The Earl of Derby and the Duke of Richmond expressed the hope that the new proposition of the British, Government was a macrobicious. They had heard enough of misunderstandings.

The Treaty in Washington-The Correspond-

The Treaty in Washington—The Correspondence Sent to the Senate—Indications that the Back Down will not be Sustained.

Washington, May 13.—The President this afternoon sent to the Senate the correspondence on the treaty up to to-day. It will make a printed book of several hundred pages. Some of the last despatches from Gen. Schenck were read, and Mr. Sumner moved to throw open the doors and have the question considered in public, as it is in the English Parliament, and pressed this motion in an able speech, declaring that in a Bornhilican Guaranamant, where every man is a monarch, we should not be bethe motives which govern it. This proposition was not favorably received by the friends of the Administration, and, without taking any action upon it, the order was made to print the papers in a confidential manner, with the understanding that it forms and the standard or the standard ing that if England makes them public to-night in Parliament, the injunction of secresy will then be removed here, and the newspapers be allowed to copy.

GEN. SCHENCK'S NEW ARTICLE. The point of dispute now is that Gen. Schenck tesires to have a new article framed to the treaty of cover the retreat of Mr. Fish on the indirect the retreat of the principle. to cover the retreat of Mr. Fish on the indirect claims, by providing for a settlement of the principle of the liability of neutrals for damages resulting from violations of neutrality, said article to set forth that beyond such a settlement the United States expected nothing; in short, that when the indirect claimswere put in, it was only done to frighten England into a whingmess to settle a principle which had not heretofore been discussed or even suggested to that Government, The subject thus opened up is likely to take a very wide range, and may last several weeks.

OFPOSITION TO THE BACK DOWN.

Mr. Summer, who is the father of indirect claims, and who carried the Senate with him on that point when he had the Johnson-Cl rendon treaty rejected, will speak at least one of two days on it. The Senators who do not like Grant or his foreign policy will have a good deal to say, and to-night it is impossible to tell what the majority will finally do. The indications are that they will not sustain the backdown now invited by the Secretary of State. There is considerable speculation on the question of responsibility of the recent surrender of the consequential damages in our case. Mr. Fish freely states that he has done nothing which was not first endorsed by the President. This the latter does not deny, but indicates his intention of getting a new Secretary of State before long. OPPOSITION TO THE BACK DOWN.

Grant Forced to Remove Brother-in-Law Casey.

WASHINGTON, May 13 .- It appears that on Saturday evening last a portion of the New Orleans Inves-tigating Committee called on the President and In-formed him that they could no tonger withhold their report in the case of the New Orleans troubles and must recommend the removal of Brother-in-Law Casey and his deputy. It had been clearly proved that they were engaged in endeavoring to break up the Legislature by carrying down the river a number of the members in the revenue cutter; that the money raised to buy up enough members to break down the Warmouth party was scpt in the Custom House safe by the Collector, and that casey's whose conduct in holding a party convention to endorse the President in the Custom House surrounded by United States bay onets and Gailing guns was inexcusable and without defense.

The President then said he would remove Casey, and to-day he called on that official for his resignation. Casey left here for New Orleans on Saturday alternoon in phorance of the impending blow and happy over the settlement of a sugar cane case in which his share of the conflected sugar was only \$5.00. In the three years he has held the office he has a massed a fortune, but it will be a severe blow to have to let go especially as he had been accused of the President's support.

The Apollo Hall Reformers and the Rochese ter Convention.
In all the Assembly districts in this county,

he Tammany and Apolio Hall organizations have elected in their Assembly Conventions delegates to sochester. The Apollo Hall delegates will claim their

A Disgraceful Scene in a Third Avenue Car. About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon two drunken men got into car \$5 of the Third avenue line is it was going up Chatham street, and rudely demand-ed scats. At Eapard street one of them began to vomit, and the conductor attempted to eject him from the car, at his compan on resisted the conductor's efforts. Some but his compan on resisted the conductor's efforts. Some passengers offered their assistance to the conductor, but, were repulsed by the sight of a pistol which the dranken rascal displayed. At Canal street policedan 2,334 was found, Dr. G. Milano, of 27 fisst Turteenth street, asked the officer to take the pistol from the roway. He piston and tention to the requisition, and when the doctor demanded that the dranken men should be removed, the officer addressed him in an involving manner, and asked, "Who are you? what have you got to do or say about 12".

Much indignation was expressed at the officer's conduct and the objects. Much indignation was expressed at the officer's con-duct, and the doctor will make it a subject for investi-gation before the Police Commissioners.

Spanish Idea of Complete Liberty. HAVANA, May B.—The Acting Captain-General as received orders from the King pardoning the stu-ents who were convicted of the desceration of Ca-

leased from prison this morning, the prison garb taken off them, and they were placed on board the iron end saragossa, where they will remain at complete liberty until an opportunity arrives for them to some Spain. The star has are well trade, and their families are allowed to will them on a search safe saragora.